



Clod Crusher and Leveler.
ed to all soils, all work
cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns,
one operation. Made en-
cast Steel and Wrought Iron.
Indestructible.
est Riding Harrow on earth.
ON TRIAL To be returned at my ex-
pense if not satisfactory.
Columbus, Louisville, Minneapolis, Kansas City,
etc., etc.
Mr. Millington, N. J., or Chicago, Ill.

THE COOLEY CREAMER

NOWTHWITHSTANDING the very great ad-
vance in cost of lumber, galvanized
iron, tinplate, etc., entering into the
construction of the Cooley creamers and cans
have made no advance in prices, but shall
be compelled to pay any further advance taken
in a good time to order even if you do
not ship it any time you state.
Barrel Churns, Butter Workers, Can-
isters in Dairy Supplies.

R PRICES.

Co., Lewiston, Me.
AGENTS.

ir Whole Family
Will Be Satisfied

of these surveys. They are handsome, strong, si-
nay, richly colored, and larger than you can
imagine thoroughly before you are required to lay
HAVE NO AGENTS

all goods direct from our
factory, through our agents, and
in the world without a
customer exclusively. We
years. You assume no risk
guarantees are given. Large
co., ELKHART, INDIANA

Stakes and Stake Races
O P P O R T U N I T Y :
TAKES:
Pacing Foals, 1896.
Pacing Foals, 1897.
EACH.
2.34 Pacing Stake Race.
2.27 Pacing Stake Race.

S OWNED OR BRED IN MAINE,

E, Secy., No. Anson, Me.

e Winner

ELAND BAY STALLION,

lectricity 842

IS WORTH AS A SIRE.

P. BECK,

School Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

HERN Seeds

use no others. If your grocer
has not the catalogues, send
for blanks.

FIFE & SONS, Fryeburg, Maine

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court
of Augusta, in execution, Mar. 15, 1900.

EDWARD H. MORRIS, Administrator on the es-
tate of HARRIET E. BARTON, late of Van
Salbo, in said county, deceased, having pre-
sented his final account of administration
and estate, and his executors.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given

three weeks successively, prior to the second

Monday of April next, in the "Maine Farmer," a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Pro-
bate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and
show cause, if any, why the same should not
be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 21

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court
of Augusta, in execution, Mar. 15, 1900.

W. O. ANDREWS, Administrator on the es-
tate of DUDLEY H. DEARBO, late of New-
ton, in said county, deceased, having pre-
sented his final account of administration
and estate, and his executors.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given

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G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 21

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court
of Augusta, in execution, Mar. 15, 1900.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be
the last will and testament of SAMUEL C. COOPER,

late of Kennebunk, deceased, having pre-
sented his final account of administration
and estate, and his executors.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given

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G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 21

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court
of Augusta, in execution, Mar. 15, 1900.

GEORGE H. SPALDING, Executor of the will of

GREENWOOD J. CUMMINGS, late of Kennebunk,
in the county of Kennebunk, deceased, and
having demands against the estate of said de-
ceased, and all indebted thereto are re-
quested to make payment immediately.

GEORGE H. SPALDING, Executor. 21

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber
hereby gives notice that he has been
duly appointed Executor of the will of
EVERETT R. LIBBY, late of Augusta,
in the county of Kennebunk, deceased, and
having demands against the estate of said
deceased, and all indebted thereto are re-
quested to make payment immediately.

GEORGE H. SPALDING, Executor. 21

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE. The subscriber
hereby gives notice that she has been
duly appointed Executor of the will of
BENJAMIN H. SPAULDING, late of Augusta,
in the county of Kennebunk, deceased, and
having demands against the estate of said
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GEORGE H. SPAULDING, Executor. 21

ADMIRALTY'S NOTICE. The subscriber
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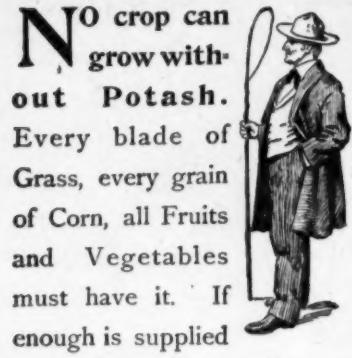
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ADM



No crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

Send for our books telling all about composition fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

The people who reside in the United States should be thankful that their lot has been cast in such a geographical division of the earth. Especially well served are we in the management and delivery of our mails.

It is sometimes said that a municipality cannot do business with its ever-changing officers, governed and controlled by the spolia's system. The United States government has demonstrated, in several ways, that it is competent to transact business in the most able and satisfactory manner, and in such a way as to serve the 70,000,000 people living in their own vast domain. It picks up a letter at Quoddy Head and delivers it at the Golden Gate in 6½ days, at the door of the addressee, for the insignificant sum of two cents. Do you suppose a corporation of private individuals would perform that service for the same amount? The history of the Standard Oil Company and the Bell Telephone Company afford us grounds upon which to base an answer.

Since 1880 our population has about doubled, while the volume of postal business has multiplied nearly three-fold. So generous is this government in the management of this department that the expenditures exceed the receipts by over \$900,000.

Our government has undertaken, for a few years past, the extension of the free delivery system to some of the thickly settled agricultural districts, upon a plan which has now passed the experimental stage. It requires much less time and space now to enumerate those states not having two or more routes for free delivery, than to name those that do. The states not having this service are Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. The experiment began in 1886 with an appropriation of \$50,000, which in 1888 was increased to \$150,000.

How to Obtain Rural Free Delivery.

As a preliminary to the establishment of the service, it has usually been required that the citizens of the district should forward, through their representative in Congress, a petition, setting forth the nature of the country, whether it is thickly or sparsely populated, the leading avocation of the people, the character of the roads, whether good or bad, and the distance which the petitioner has to travel or send, under existing circumstances, to receive his mail.

If the member of Congress representing that district or the United States Senator residing therein, familiar with local conditions, should forward this petition to the Post Office Department with a favorable endorsement, a special agent is then sent out to look over the ground, to map out a suitable route or routes, to select carriers for appointment and to recommend the establishment of the service, if, in his judgment, it can be successfully and economically carried out. Almost all the states having rural free delivery have the daily service, North Dakota and one or two others having a tri-weekly service, and one carrier being assigned to two routes.

The postmaster general says, in his last report: "The progress of alternate-day routes in North Dakota and in one other state where that plan has been adopted, is being watched with interest. If it should prove acceptable to the people, of which there seems little doubt, and economical to the government, as to which there seems less question, this method of alternate-day service might be followed in many districts where the population is not dense enough to justify a daily service, but where the distances from post offices are so great as to justify the department in giving to the community, as far as possible, delivery of mails."

In order to reduce expenses to the minimum in the experimental stages of the service, the patrons of the delivery have been left to provide their own letter boxes for the receipt and delivery of mails; the pay of the carrier has been kept down to the lowest limit consistent with the maintenance of the service and warranted in extending the service because of its cost.

The education of the masses is the bulwark of American institutions. The reduction in the rates of postage was a step in this direction, and a penny post may be another along the same lines.

With the extension of the electric railroads into the country districts and the use made of the telephone and telegraph, the boy of to-day should be a better educated man than his father.

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS

Sept. 1st marked the introduction of the Improved 20th Century "Baby" or "Daisy" sizes of the Laval Cream Separators and these newest "Alpha" disc machines are simply unapproachable by anything else in the shape of a cream separator.

They have been the conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore their standard is now raised still higher. The new machine is more than ever placed in a class by themselves as regards all possible competition.

Send for new catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., 74 CORLIANT ST., NEW YORK.

almost to an ordinary express service. This course was taken in response to numerous suggestions from the people in rural communities that they would be willing themselves to bear in whole or in part, the cost of rural delivery, provided they could secure a daily delivery of mails and newspapers. In response to inquiries sent out by the department as to the working of this system, answers were received, showing the general appreciation in which it is held.

The postmaster general also goes on to say, the insecurity and irregularity in structure of boxes provided for the reception of the mails, or disclosed by a great majority of these reports has enlisted attention. Some very ingenious plans for boxes adapted to the rural free delivery service have been submitted.

The ultimate result will be probably,

that some specific box, with duplicate keys, one to be held by the carrier and the other to be given to the patrons of the delivery will be required. Some uniform kind of rural delivery box which shall be secure from molestation and have the full protection of the laws of the United States thrown around it is obviously necessary.

This system is now in use in one of the richest horticultural districts in the United States, namely, Santa Clara county, southern California. Eleven carriers, now covering about 250 square miles. The total cost will not exceed the postal receipts and may yield a profit.

The increase of postal receipts is very marked. The average distance covered by each carrier is 25 miles per day. In this district, the service is seen at the best,

with good roads the year round. It picks up a letter at Quoddy Head and delivers it at the Golden Gate in 6½ days, at the door of the addressee, for the insignificant sum of two cents. Do you suppose a corporation of private individuals would perform that service for the same amount?

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To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning Hood's Saraparilla to have it profitably applied.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

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OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

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NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

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COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Kennebec county.

Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in York county.

Mr. C. L. Lander is calling on subscribers in Eastern Penobscot county.

Mr. E. M. Marks is calling on subscribers in Oxford county.

Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.
Try the Maine Farmer for one
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IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And laugh our troubles down,
For all our little trials wait
Our laughter or our frown;
Beneath the magic of a smile
Our doubts will fade away,
As melts the frost in early spring
Beneath the sunny ray.It pays to make a worthy cause,
To help others in their need,
To give the current of our lives
A true and worthy tone.It pays to comfort heavy hearts,
Oppressed with dull despair,
And leave in sorrow-darkened lives
A gleam of brightness there.It pays to give a helping hand
To easier, earnest youth,
To note with all their waywardness,
Their courage and their truth;
To strive with sympathetic love
Their confidence to win;It pays to open wide the heart
And "let the sun shine in."

—The Christian Pros.

The address by Dr. Irish of Turner, on
Free Rural Mail Delivery will well re-
pay a careful reading.The sap is flowing, the iron fetters of
winter are breaking and a new glad
spring will soon be here.Portland gets \$60,000 for a lightship
off its harbor, something sadly needed
for the safety of its shipping.The chief reason for rejoicing at the
announcement of change of political faith
by a wealthy gentleman is that "he will
subscribe liberally to the campaign
fund." When our politics degenerate to
this low standard it is time for the people
to cry, "God save our country!"In one of our busy manufacturing
towns having fully one thousand voters
only ninety votes were cast for any one
of the town officers at the late annual
March election. No greater element of
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rendered the town in freeing it from
tramps through the building of the
"Tramp Chair," and votes the inventor
a gold medal. "The middle of the road"
contingents do not take kindly to a possi-
ble rest in the iron seated chair. Other
towns will do well to introduce them.The state assessors will make a read-
justment of the wild lands of the state
this year and in view of the great de-
mand for this class of property the people
will wait with interest to see how
much of an increase is made in the valuation.
For the past two years it has been
practically \$1.75 per acre.If farmers could pile up before
them the thousands of tons of pulverized
screenings, corn-meal, shorts and sweep-
ings worth \$5 to \$10 a ton, that they are
paying \$150 to \$200 a ton for in the form
of "stock foods," they would see an ob-
ject lesson that would rive to their
pockets many dollars now uselessly spent. Serious political disaffection is report-
ed in different sections of the country
growing out of the vacillating course
pursued by the President in regard to
Puerto Rico. Nothing attracts and holds
the public, inspiring increased confidence
all the while, like a clean cut policy and
a straightforward course on the part of
the leaders.We want to call attention to the farms
for sale in this issue. In every case there
are good reasons for selling and the
would-be purchaser will find a bargain
in each one. With the promise of bet-
ter prices for farm crops and with these
farms all under high state of cultivation
they offer special attractions. Inspect
these farms.Every grange, farmer's club and insti-
tute, as well as every teacher in school,
should take up the question of preserva-
tion of the birds, both as an economic
and humanitarian measure, and kindle
an interest which will lead to more strict
laws, and more active public sentiment
regarding the law now on our
state books.Interest in Old Home Week should be
kindled and quickened by every possiblemeans and by every individual and state
organization. The slanders heaped upon
Maine by those within and those without
can be silenced in no way so effect-
ually as by calling home the sons and
daughters who have gone out and let-
ting them see for themselves the pro-
gress made in all things.The Bridgton News is pleased to wax
eloquent over the "two mortal columns"
which we devoted to the defense of the
birds. "Millions for defense and not
one cent for kick," is our motto. Now
really, Brother Showey, don't you think
we are better employed in pleading for
the birds than in jabbing about
something else? We have a faint sus-
picion that it is more interesting to the
"distracted agriculturist."Maine is receiving "heaps big" atten-
tion just now because of the sensational
story started by one of our state papers
reciting the rapid growth of Mormonism
in Oxford county. Having started the
blaze by the love of something startling
the natural effect is seen in the wide
spread notoriety resulting. A little more
of fact and a little less coloring will
smooth out many a wrinkle on our fair
state. Mormonism will never thrive on
these granite hills.Good Will Farm, East Fairfield, is
coming to be one of the institutions of
the state worthy of support from every
quarter, because of the good work being
accomplished. Probably the most exten-
sive arborarium in the state will be
set there this spring. A wealthy woman
has given quite a sum to the institution
for this purpose. Rev. Mr. Hinckley,
the supervisor, was in Auburn, Thurs-
day, and placed an order for 850 trees
and shrubs of 70 different varieties.
Future visitors at Good Will Farm will
find this collection of great interest,
showing as it does, about every tree and
shrub that is hardy in our state.Even Kipling, our latter-day god, has
no real characters outside of the "Soldiers
Three," and it is extremely doubtful if
they live as long as the "Three Guards-
men." "David Harum," one of the most
popular books of the day, owes its reputa-
tion wholly to the real, genuine character
of David himself. The book has no
plot, absolutely nothing, but it contains
a real man. Tom de Willoughby, in Mrs.
Burnett's late novel, "In Connection with
the De Willoughby Claim," is another
live character;—and we believe that the
book owes its existence and popularity to
his reality.The novelist of today loves to deal
with the problem, the theory, the ideal.
The "novel with a purpose" has superseded
the novel whose pages are instinct with
life. Have we gained or lost by this
new theory of fiction? If the modern
novelists could deprive us of our old
friends, we would say lost emphatically.
But so long as we can leave their ghosts
whenever we will seek the society of
those charming people whom "we have
loved long since, but lost awhile," thru'
our devotion to the modern school, we
can afford to be lenient. Dickens,
Thackeray, MacDonald, Mrs. Muloch-Craig
and George Eliot have peopled the world with creation
more real to us than our flesh-and-blood neighbors in the next block;
more genuine than the characters of history,
about whom the will-of-the-wisp of
tradition and misrepresentation constantly hovers. Only fiction is real and
immortal. The higher critics would
shake our faith in old-time conceptions
of Abraham and the patriarchs of Holy
Writ; modern iconoclasts break down
the altars which we have erected to the
heroes of history—but there still remain
to us our beloved characters of fiction,
clothed in eternal youth. Jennie Daems,
Rob Roy, Colonel Newcome, Pendennis,
Adam Bede, Dannah Morris, David Copperfield,
Lizzie Hexam and hundreds of others—
what a glorious company! In
fulness of life they walk the earth, while
"Ben Hur," "The Little Minister," "David
Grieves," "Paul Pifford" and "The
Lady of the Arostook" are sleeping
calmly, like "Sweet Alice," in a corner
that's sad and lone"—which shall it be,
my reading friends—"The Quick or the
Dead?"The writer in one of the recent maga-
zines advances the idea that the decade
of literature just closed will be found to
be approximately the most unproductive
of the century. Certainly not in the
number of books issued, for never was
the country flooded with new volumes
in every line. But when the test of endur-
ance is applied to them, how many will
stand the lapse of even ten years, to
say nothing of fifty or a hundred?Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire in his
Fast Day proclamation for 1900 presents
cogent reasons why the day should be
observed and urges his claim in a man-
ner to merit attention. He says, "In
stead of abolishing Fast Day as a worn
out and useless custom, I would call our
people to a renewed observance and a
better appreciation of the real significance
of the day. I would ask that large
numbers of us leave their homes
and go to the church to kneel at the
threshold of a church, to kneel once
more where they knelt as children, and
see if the church has not some message
for them. I believe that a single honest
attempt to cast off the binding and
depressing influences of doubt and materialism,
and to look at life once more
through the clear, earnest eyes of youth
and in the light of the faith of our
fathers, would bring a solace and satis-
faction like the benediction that follows
after prayer."The Piscataquis Observer is discussing
the question as to whether our common
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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom
Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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"Why, just look at that strike in Preston, England, among the cotton spinners. There were only 600 operatives, but that strike, before it ended, threw out of employment over 7,800 weavers and other workmen who had nothing whatever to do with the quarrel of the 600 men. In the recent strike in the cotton trade in Lancashire at the end of the first 12 weeks the operatives had lost in wages alone \$4,500,000. Four strikes that occurred in England between 1870 and 1880 involved a loss in wages of more than \$25,000,000. In 22,000 strikes investigated lately by the national bureau of labor it is estimated that the employees lost about \$51,500,000, while the employers lost only \$30,700,000. Out of 353 strikes in England between 1870 and 1880 191 were lost by the strikers, 71 were gained and 91 compromised; but in the strikes that were successful it took several years to regain in wages the amount lost by the enforced idleness of the men."

There were enough hard thinking, sensible men in the audience that night to see the force of his argument. The majority, however, were in favor of a general strike to gain their point in regard to the scale of wages. When Philip went home, he carried with him the conviction that a general strike in the mills was pending. In spite of the fact that it was the worst possible season of the year for such action and in spite of the fact that the difference demanded by the men was a trifling compared with their loss of wages the very first day of idleness, there was a determination among the leaders that the 15,000 men in the mills should all go out in the course of a few days if the demands of the men in the Ocean mill were not granted.

What was the surprise of every one in Milton, therefore, the very next day when it was announced that every mill in the great system had shut down and not a man of the 15,000 laborers who marched to the buildings in the early gray of the winter morning found entrance! Statements were posted up on the doors that the mills were shut down until further notice. The mill owners had stolen a march on the employees, and the big strike was on; but it had been started by capital, not by labor, and labor went to its tenebrum and gloom, and as days went by and the mills showed no signs of opening the great army of the unemployed walked the streets of Milton in growing discontent and fast accumulating debt and poverty.

Meanwhile the trial of the man arrested for shooting Philip came on, and Philip and his wife both appeared as witnesses in the case. The man was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. It has nothing special to do with the history of Philip Strong, but may be of interest to the reader to know that in two years' time he was pardoned out and returned to Milton to open his old saloon, where he actually told more than once the story of his attempt on the preacher's life.

There came also during those stormy times in Milton the trial of several of the men who were arrested for the assault on Mr. Winter. Philip was also summoned as a witness in these cases. As always, he frankly testified to what he knew and saw. Several of the accused were convicted and sentenced to short terms. But the mill owner, probably fearing revenge on the part of the men, did not push the matter, and most of the cases went by default for lack of prosecution.

Mr. Winter's manner toward Philip underwent a change after that memorable evening when the minister stood by him at the peril of his own life. There was a feeling of genuine respect, mingled with fear, in his deportment toward Philip. To say that they were warm friends would be saying too much. Men as widely different as the minister and the wealthy mill man do not come together on the sacred ground of friendship, even when one is indebted to the other for his life. A man may save another from hanging and still be unable to save him from selfishness. And Mr. Winter went his way and Philip went his on a different axis, so far as common greeting went, but no nearer in the real thing, which makes heart to heart communion impossible. For the time being Mr. Winter's hostility was submerged under his indebtedness to Philip. He returned to his own place in the church and contributed to the financial support.

CHAPTER X.

One day at the close of a month Philip came into the cozy parsonage, and instead of going right up to his study, as his habit was when his outside work was done for the day, he threw himself down on a couch by the open fire. His wife was at work in the other room, but she came in, and, seeing him lying there, inquired what was the matter.

"Nothing, Sarah, with me. Only I'm sick at heart with the sight and knowledge of all this wicked town's sin and misery."

"Do you have to carry it all on your shoulders, Philip?"

"Yes," replied Philip almost fiercely. "It was not that either. Only his reply was like a great sob of conviction that he must bear something of these burdens. He could not help it."

Mrs. Strong did not say anything for a moment. Then she asked:

"Don't you think you take it too seriously, Philip?"

"What?"

"Other people's wrongs. You are not responsible."

"Am I not? I am my brother's keeper. What quantity of guilt may I not carry into the eternal kingdom if I do not do what I can to save him! Oh, how can men be so selfish? Yet I am only one person. I cannot prevent all this suffering alone."

"Of course you cannot, Philip. You

wrong yourself to take yourself to task so severely for the sins of others. But what has stirred you up so this time?" Mrs. Strong understood Philip well enough to know that some particular case had roused his feeling. He seldom yielded to such despondency without some immediate practical reason.

Philip sat up on the couch and clasped his hands over his knee with the eager earnestness that characterized him when he was roused.

"Sarah, this town slumbers on the smoking crest of a volcano. There are more than 15,000 people here in Milton out of work. A great many of them are honest, temperate people who have saved up a little. But it is nearly gone. The mills are shut down and, on the authority of men that ought to know, shut down for all winter. The same condition of affairs is true in a more or less degree in the entire state and throughout the country and even the world. People are suffering today in this town for food and clothing and fuel through no fault of their own. The same thing is true of thousands and even hundreds of thousands all over the world. It is an age that calls for heroes, martyrs, servants, saviors. And right here in this town, where distress walks the streets and actual want already has its clutch on many a poor devil, society goes on giving its expensive parties and living in its little round of selfish pleasure just as if the volcano was a downy little bed of roses for it to go to sleep in whenever it wearsies of the pleasure and wishes to retire to happy dreams. Oh, but the bubble will burst one of these days, and then—"

Philip swept his hand upward with a fine gesture and sank back upon the couch, groaning.

"Don't you exaggerate?" The minister's wife put the question gently.

"Not a bit! Not a bit! All true. I am not one of the French revolution fellows, always lugging in blood and destruction and prophesying ruin to the nation and the world if it doesn't get and have the way I like it to. But tell you, Sarah, it takes no prophet to see that a man who is hungry and out of work is a dangerous man to have around. And it takes no extraordinary sized heart to swell a little with righteous wrath when in such times as snow and said in a voice that sounded singularly sweet and true:

"We have reached a time in the history of the world when it is the Christian duty of every man who calls himself a disciple of the Master to live on a simpler, less extravagant basis. The world has been living beyond its means. Modern civilization has been exorbitant in its demands, and every dollar foolishly spent today means suffering for some one who ought to be relieved by that money wisely expended. An entertainment given by people of means to other people of means in these hard times, in which money is lavished on flowers, food and dress, is, in my opinion, an act of which Christ would not approve. I do not mean to say that he would object to the pleasure which flowers, food and dress will give, but he would say that it is an unnecessary enjoyment and expense at this particular crisis through which we are passing. The words were uttered in the utmost simplicity."

Philip stared hard at his unexpected guest, and his wife, who had started out of the room to get the lunch, shook her head vigorously as she stood behind the visitor as a sign that her husband should refuse such a strange request. He was taken aback a little, and he looked puzzled. The words were uttered in the utmost simplicity.

"Yes, those were not my exact words, but that was my idea."

"Your idea. Just so. And yet we have had here in this little lunch, or, as you called it, a 'bite of something,' three different kinds of meat, two kinds of bread, housewives grapes and the richest kind of milk."

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"The man said all this in the quietest, calmest manner possible, and Philip stared at him, more assured than ever that he was a little crazy. Mrs. Strong looked amused and said, "Mrs. Strong seemed to enjoy the lunch pretty well." The man had eaten with a zest that was redeemed from greediness only by a delicacy of manner that no tramp ever possessed.

"My dear madam," said the man, "perhaps this was a case where the food was given to one who stood really in need of it."

Philip started as if he had suddenly caught a meaning from the man's words which he had not before heard in them.

"Do you think it was an extravagant lunch then?" he asked, with a very slight laugh.

The man looked straight at Philip and replied slowly, "Yes, for the times in which we live!"

"Philip," she whispered when they were out in the dining room, "you know that is a risky thing to do. You are all the time inviting all kinds of characters in here. We can't keep of them might have the benefit. He would say that when a town is in the situation of ours today it is not a time for any selfish use for any material blessing."

"Unless I mistake the spirit of the modern Christ, if he were here he would preach to the whole world the necessity of a far simpler, less expensive style of living and, above all, except self denial on the part of society for the brotherhood of man. What is society doing now? What sacrifice is it making? When it gives a charity ball, does it not spend twice as much in getting up the entertainment to please itself as it makes for the poor in whose behalf the ball is given? I can light the fire in the stove there and make him comfortable."

"But we don't know who he is. You do you think he was?" he asked, with a very slight laugh.

"The man looked straight at Philip and replied slowly, "Yes, for the times in which we live!"

Philip looked puzzled.

"I declare it is strange! He doesn't appear like an ordinary tramp. But somehow I don't think he's crazy. Why shouldn't we let him have the bed in the room off the east parlor. I can light the fire in the stove there and make him comfortable."

"But we don't know who he is. You do you think he was?" he asked, with a very slight laugh.

"The man looked straight at Philip and replied slowly, "Yes, for the times in which we live!"

Philip turned his head a little and replied: "When you called me in here, you stretched out your hand and called me 'brother.' Just now you called me by the great term, 'man.' These are my names. You may call me 'Brother Man.'"

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